Rao Bahadur T. K. Nayar *(Prime Minister)*:

(*a*) The grade of pay of the Director of Veterinary Services was Rs. 200—10—300 and that of the Superintendent of Ayurvedic Hospitals Rs. 250—10—300. They were drawing Rs. 220 and 300 respectively.

(*b*) The reports of the Official and Non-official committees on pay revision are for the information of the Government only and cannot be published.

(*c*) Government have fixed Rs. 300—400 for the Director of Veterinary Services and Rs. 250—350 for the Superintendent of Apurvedic Hospitals.

(*d*) There are twelve Veterinary Hospitals and twelve Veterinary dispensaries in the State.

(*e*) There are 9 Government Ayurvedic Hospitals, 43 Government Vaidyasalas, 8 Taluk Visha Vaidyasalas, 47 grant-in-aid Visha Vaidyasalas, 2 grant-in-aid dispensaries and the S. K. V. A. Pharmacy under the Ayurvedic Department.

(*f*) No answer necessary in view of the answer to (*b*).

ALLEGATIONS AGAINST OVERSEER MR. PILLAI—DETAILS REGARDING

315. മിസ്റ്റർ ജോസ് കെ. വള്ളിസ്: താഴെ പറയുന്ന ചോദ്യങ്ങൾക്ക ബഹുമാന പ്പെട്ട ദവൻമ്ണ്ട് സദയം മറുപടി പറയുമോ.—

(എ) ഓവർസിയർ പിള്ളയെ സംബന്ധിച്ച് ഇഞ്ചിവപേത്തർ മെൻറൽ ആസ്പത്രിയിലെ ജോലിക്കാരിയായ ഒരു കല്യാണി വല്ല ആവലാതിയും ബോധിപ്പിക്കുകയുണ്ടായോ;

(ബി) ഇതിനെപ്പററി വല്ല അനേഷണവും നടത്തുകയുണ്ടായിട്ടുണ്ടോ;

(സി) ടി റിപ്പോർട്ടിൻെറ പകർപ്പ മേശപ്പുറത്ത വെക്കുമോ?

മിസ്റ്റർ പറമ്പി ലോനപ്പൻ:

(എ) ഉവ്വ്.

(ബി) ഉവ്വ്.

(സി) ഇതിനെപ്പററിയുള്ള അനേഷണങ്ങൾ ഇനിയും നിലവിലിരിക്കുന്നതുകൊണ്ട് റിപ്പോർട്ടിൻെറ പകർപ്പ് കൌൺസിൽ മേശപ്പുറത്ത വെക്കുവാനോ പരസ്യപ്പെടുത്തുവാനോ നിവൃത്തിയില്ല.

RICE RATION—PARTICULARS REGARDING

316. Mr. P. K. Dewer *(Nominated)*: Will Government be pleased to state.—

what war the rice ration given to each adult during the different months in 1122 and 1123?

Mr. K. Balakrishna Menon *(Minister for Food and Education)*:

Please see appendix.

PETROL CONSUMPTION BY GOVERNMENT LORRIES—DETAILS REGARDING

317. Mr. Paramel Ipe Ipe *(Kunnamkulam)*: Will Government be pleased to state.—

the total number of gallons of petrol used by the Government lorries during the year 1122 and also the first quarter of this year?

Rao Bahadur T. K. Nayar *(Prime Minister)*:

English months are adopted in the matter of petrol rationing. The number of gallons of petrol issued to Government lorries during the year from August 1946 to the end of July 1947 (corresponding to the year 1122) was 90,460. The issue during the quarter August to October 1947 (corresponding to the first quarter of 1123) was 18,355 gallons.

FUEL RATION—PARTICULARS REGARDING

318. Mr. C. R. Iyyunni *(Nellayi)*: Will Government be pleased te state.—

(*a*) what is the maximum quantity of fuel that is sold to a family at one time say from 1st Chingam 1123 to 10th Vrischigam 1123;

(*b*) has there been any instance where it has been exceeded, if so, what is the reason;

(*c*) what is the reason for the scarcity of fuel which is being experienced now;

(*d*) what is the means of transport now used or taken recourse to?

Mr. Parambi Lonappen *(Minister for Revenue)*: (*a*) The maximum quantity of fuel sold to a family for a month was ½ ton in Ernakulam and 1 ton in other places from 1st Chingam 1123 till the dates noted against each place when the quota of issue was reduced to ¼ ton per month per family.

Trichur	..	14—2—1123
Ernakulam	..	18—3—1123

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APPENDIX I

(Please see Question No. 316)

From	9—12—1121 25— 7—1946	to	21 —2—1947	10 Ozs. rice per adult per day.
From	21— 2—1947	to	17— 7—1947	12 Ozs. rice do.
Form	17— 7—1947	to	25— 7—1947	10 Ozs. rice do.
From	25— 7—1947	to	27— 7—1947	8 Ozs. rice do.
From	27— 7—1947	to	31— 7—1947	6 Ozs. rice do.
From	31— 7—1947	to	3—10—1947	8 Ozs. rice do.
From	3—10—1947	to	11—10—1947	6 Ozs. rice do.
From	11—10—1947	to	15—10—1947	8 Ozs. rice do.
From	15—10—1947	to	3—11—1947	6 Ozs. rice do.
From	3—11—1947	to	25—11—1947	8 Ozs. rice do.
From	25—11—1947	to	4—12—1947	6 Ozs. rice do.
From	4—12—1947	to	9— 1—1948	4 Ozs. rice do.
From	9— 1—1948	to	onwards	6 Ozs. rice do.

APPENDIX II

A BILL TO AMEND THE COCHIN MARUMAKATHAYAM ACT, XXXIII OF 1113

WHEREAS it is necessary to amend the Cochin Marumakathayam Act, XXXIII of 1113 it is hereby enacted as follows.—

1. This Act may be called the Cochin Marumakathayam (Amendment) Act.... of..., and it shall come into force at once.

2. Sections 43, 44, 45, 46, and 47, of Chapter VII of the Cochin Marumakathayam Act, XXXIII of 1113 shall be deleted and the following sections shall be substituted.—

"Section 43.—Every member of a tarwad shall be entitled to claim his share of the properties of the tarwad. Such share shall be so much of the tarwad properties as will fall to him if a division per capita were made among all the members of the tarwad at the time.

Section 43 A.—Every female member who claims to get her share of the tarwad properties shall also claim and shall also be entitled to get the shares of her minor children in such properties.

Section 43B.—The Court may decree partition of the share of a minor member of a tarwad in the properties of the tarwad where such properties would, in the opinion of the Court, be to such minor's interest.

Section 44.—Until partition, no member of a tarwad shall be deemed to have a definite share of the tarwad properties liable to be seized in execution nor shall such member be deemed to have any alienable or heritable interest therein.

Section 45.—The provisions of sections 43, 43A, 43B and 44 shall apply to all tavazhies in a tarwad possessing separate tavazhi properties.

Section 46.—Properties obtained from the husband or father by the wife or widow, and child or children, by gift, inheritance or bequest, or purchased for their benefit, shall unless in the case of a gift, bequest or purchase, a contrary intention appears from the instrument of gift or will or purchase deed, be deemed to be tavazhi properties for purposes of this Chapter:

Provided that, in the event of partition of this property taking place under this Chapter, the property shall be divided on the stirpital principle, the wife being entitled to a share equal to that of son or daughter.

Section 47.—If any property or right divisible under this Chapter is incapable of actual division, or cannot be divided, without seriously lessening its value or utility the Court shall have the power to direct the sale or enjoyment in common or by turns of such property or right, as the circumstances of the ptrticular case would permit."

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS

The Cochin Marumakathayam Act, as it stands at present, does not countenance individual partition. However, the demand has been voiced from many quarters for some time past, that the properties of a Marumakathayam family should be divisible on an individual basis. Even while the existing Act was on the anvil, this view point had been pressed both inside and outside the Council as well as before the Select Committee which considered the Bill. It was, however,

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